

Worksite: _____ Instructor: _____ Date/Time: _____

TOPIC C854: FOCUS FOUR STRUCK BY

Introduction: The Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) developed the Construction Focus Four Module to help workers understand common hazards. This is part of the training required in 10 and 30 hour OSHA Construction Outreach Training Program classes. Struck-by injuries occur when an object contacts you with such force to cause harm. It's different from a caught-in or caught-between injury because in this case, the impact of the object alone is responsible for the injury. There are four common categories of struck-by hazards flying objects, falling objects, swinging objects and rolling objects.

Flying Object: A flying object hazard is classified as one where an object is propelled across space. Examples of this can include a loose object being thrown from a piece of operating machinery, a nail or staple that is ejected from a pneumatic device or compressed air propelling an unsecured object. Debris from tools breaking during use or from an object being deconstructed (such as concrete) can also cause flying object injuries.

Falling Object: These injuries happen when an object falls from an elevation to a lower level. A falling object injury will be directly attributed to the impact between you and the descending object.

Objects falling off of a scissor lift or a scaffold or a piece of inventory accidentally dropped while being picked from an elevated rack location are examples of falling object hazards.

Swinging Object: Swinging object injuries are very common on work sites where materials are mechanically lifted, they are the result of suspended materials swinging, twisting or turning, and striking a worker. This can include loads carried by cranes, such as construction materials.

Rolling Object: This is when an injury occurs from a rolling, moving or sliding object on the same level where you're located. Heavy machinery such as forklifts, end loaders, excavators and dump trucks are common sources of rolling object injuries.

Struck-by Injury Prevention: Never remove guards while tools or machinery are in use. Operate equipment only as the manufacturer intended and be knowledgeable about its operation. Wear personal protective equipment (PPE) appropriate for the job: hard hats, eye and face protection. Barricade the swing radius of crane and excavators and identify swing hazard areas by using proper signage. Ensure that loads are balanced and properly secured. When operating a vehicle, drive on surfaces that are clear and well-maintained. Take weather into consideration when dealing with loose materials outdoors. Heavy winds have been known to throw or blow loose objects, or to cause suspended loads to swing out of balance.

Conclusion: Communication and following proper procedures are vital elements in reducing the probability of a struck-by injury. Include signage in your work place to advise you co-workers of zones that may be unsafe, or to indicate your intentions while operating machinery.

Employee Attendance:(Names or signatures of personnel who are attending this meeting)

These guidelines do not supersede local, state or federal regulations, and must not be construed as a substitute for, or legal interpretation of, any OSHA regulations.